

than \$33,000,000 and technical assistance to the Authority to be used for the development and construction of a Native American Cultural Center and Museum in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(2) AGREEMENT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (1), the appropriate official of the Authority shall—

(A) enter into a grant agreement with the Director which shall specify the duties of the Authority under this section, including provisions for continual maintenance of the Center by the Authority without the use of Federal funds; and

(B) demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Director, that the Authority has raised, or has commitments from private persons or State or local government agencies for, an amount that is equal to not less than 66 percent of the cost to the Authority of the activities to be carried out under the grant.

(3) LIMITATION.—The amount of any grant awarded under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 33 percent of the cost of the activities to be funded under the grant.

(4) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION.—When calculating the cost share of the Authority under this Act, the Director shall reduce such cost share obligation by the fair market value of the approximately 300 acres of land donated by Oklahoma City for the Center, if such land is used for the Center.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act:

(1) AUTHORITY.—The term “Authority” means the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority of Oklahoma, and agency of the State of Oklahoma.

(2) CENTER.—The term “Center” means the Native American Cultural Center and Museum authorized pursuant to this section.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to grant assistance under subsection (b)(1), \$8,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a fellow from the Commerce Department, Gabriel Adler, be given floor privileges for the remainder of this session of Congress.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATIONS DISCHARGED

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session and the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following nomination: Nancy Bryson, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, and that the nomination be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination was considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nancy Southard Bryson, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of the nomination of Randal Quarles, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Treasury, and that the nomination also be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination was considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Randal Quarles, of Utah, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of nominations numbered 658, 663, 664, 669, 737 through 757; that they be confirmed, that all above motions to reconsider be laid on the table, any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Kenneth Lawson, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Vickers B. Meadows, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Diane Leneghan Tomb, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Kenneth M. Donohue, Sr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

JoAnn Johnson, of Iowa, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring August 2, 2007.

Deborah Matz, of New York, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for a term expiring August 2, 2005.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

J. Paul Gilman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

James R. Mahoney, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Daniel L. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs for a term of four years.

Robert H. Roswell, of Florida, to be Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs for a term of four years.

NOMINATION DISCHARGED

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following nomination: Victoria Lipnic, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor; that the nomination

be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and the Senate return to legislative session, all without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination was considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Victoria A. Lipnic, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 2001

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 186, S. 1499.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1499) to provide assistance to small business concerns adversely impacted by the terrorist attacks perpetrated against the United States on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3076

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I understand Senators KERRY and BOND have a substitute amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration, that the amendment be agreed to, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3076) was agreed to.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would urge that there be no further delay, no further obstruction, and that the Senate act—at long last—to pass a bill that is very important to so many small businesses in this country crippled by the economic fall-out of September 11, including businesses that were already struggling before September 11 during the recession and are now faced with even more difficult prospects.

For months, tens of thousands of small businesses have been asking for help—an immediate helping hand—just to keep their businesses going—particularly working capital to meet payroll and pay the bills—but they have been forced to make ends meet by using credit cards and depleting personal savings because small businesses doesn't have the same access as big

business—to credit or otherwise. Left in the lurch by congressional inaction and delay, these businesses and their employees paid the price.

Now it is time that the Senate delivers the relief the vast majority of us were prepared to deliver in the first weeks after September 11, urgent relief delayed by partisan gamesmanship.

My American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act has gotten a lot of attention over the past 5 months. It has been blocked from even a meaningful debate on the Senate floor. What makes this week different?

What makes it different is that we have reached final agreement with the White House on a compromise, thanks to our last resort—hardball tactics of our own—and the bill has at long last been cleared to pass the Senate by unanimous consent.

I thank the 63 cosponsors of this bill. I thank the numerous small businesses and small business advocates who have worked so hard and used so much of their limited resources to free this bill for passage. This diverse coalition of business leaders and Democratic and Republican policy makers have stood by us from day one—their support should have been enough to guarantee passage way back then, but it wasn't enough to stop some from playing partisan games with even bipartisan legislation. Now, at long last, the good faith efforts of our supporters are being rewarded.

It is my hope that having worked out our differences with the White House, we have cleared the way for passage not just through the Senate but also through the House. Once this help is enacted, small businesses will finally be able to receive desperately needed economic relief.

I am pleased with the compromise. It preserves provisions that are really important for those small businesses that have needed help over the past few months but fell through the cracks in SBA's disaster loan program, or fell through the cracks in the private sector where lenders have cut back on loans to small businesses over the past year.

It simply was not enough, not efficient, and not cost-effective to use only one of SBA's many lending programs to serve all the small businesses throughout this country that were hurt by the terrorist attacks or that have been struggling with the credit crunch. All of the SBA's tools should be used to help the affected small businesses, and this bill does just that. Because this bill was blocked from consideration, Senator BOND and I were forced to enact some of these provisions through a defense bill. I very much thank Senators BYRD and HOLLINGS for including them. Specifically, we made it possible for small businesses to get working capital loans through the SBA's 7(a) loan program. SBA is calling these "STAR loans," and compared to the economic injury disaster loans, borrowers are accessing capital faster. In

just seven weeks, since the loans were made available, nearly \$38 million has been loaned to 129 small businesses. It reminds us that being able to go sit in the office of a lender in the same town is far more efficient and effective than requiring a small business in West Virginia or Puerto Rico to call a 1-800 number in Niagara Falls for emergency assistance.

One needs only to look at the record by comparison for economic injury disaster loans outside New York and Virginia to see the need for these STAR loans. After 22 weeks (nearly 6 months), only 2,600 loans have been approved, adding up to a denial rate of almost 50 percent. That doesn't even include the small businesses that were turned away before they even filled out an application because of outdated size standards. That has left a lot of small businesses across this country without assistance. A lot of small business owners turning are in their keys to the bank. As one small business advocate said today, in reference to the thousands of tour bus companies that went out of business, "I understand the banks now own a wonderful fleet of tour buses."

Well, for those small tour bus owners who have been waiting for this bill to pass and still need a working capital loan to ramp back up in the upcoming tour season, the compromise preserves the refinancing of business debt under a disaster loan. They need this so that they can restructure debt to survive this business slump. We fought very hard to keep this assistance in the bill.

For the owners of travel agencies—the majority of which are small businesses—we have increased the size standards for your industry so that more of your companies qualify for disaster loans and 7(a) emergency loans. Please spread the word to travel agencies that were turned away earlier in the year because they were considered too large. They might need working capital more than ever now that the airlines have completely eliminated commissions.

For small businesses that need access to credit and can't get it because of the credit crunch, Senator BOND and I were able to make SBA's programs more affordable by reducing the fees borrowers pay through September 2004. In both the Senate and the House, we have had hearing after hearing trying to get fairer fees for the borrowers who need capital and the lenders who make loans, but until now we haven't gotten any cooperation. This bill will make a difference. Whether you need working capital through SBA's 7(a) loan program or credit to buy a building or equipment through SBA's 504 loan program, it will now be less expensive. Stimulating lending and borrowing is good for the economy because it creates jobs and saves jobs. By law, small businesses that borrow money through the SBA 504 loan program have to hire or retain an employee for each \$35,000 borrowed. This is a win-win situation for our economy.

The overall purpose of this emergency legislation is to provide access to the full complement of SBA loans and business counseling in order to help small businesses hurt by the terrorist attacks of September 11th and their aftermath.

This legislation will help mitigate bankruptcies, business closures, and lay-offs and address the shrinking availability of credit. However, small businesses doing business with the Federal Government have also felt the impact of the terrorist attacks.

Small business contractors, because of very real and legitimate security concerns, have experienced a dramatic increase in costs for work in and around Federal Government facilities. We have heard reports of small businesses being denied access to their equipment on military bases, waiting for hours each day to enter government facilities and being limited in the hours they can work on their projects.

Let me cite the situation faced by Dave Krueger, President of AS Horner Construction, Inc. out of Albuquerque, NM. Dave was currently doing work on a Federal contract at an Air Force facility pouring concrete parking aprons. Immediately after the attack, his company was locked out of the facility for nearly 2 weeks and currently has limited hours to access the construction site. Dave estimates that this will result in cost increases of at least 10 percent, meaning he will take a loss on this contract.

Such situations cannot go unresolved. Small businesses are far too important, not just to our national economy, but to our national defense as well. Small business is a vital component of our national supply chain and essential to our national security interests. To address this, S. 1499 establishes an expedited procedure whereby Federal small business contractors can apply for an equitable adjustment to their contract if costs have been incurred due to security or other measures resulting from the terrorist attacks. In the interest of compromise, Senator BOND and I agreed to reduce the funding available for these provisions from \$100 million to \$50 million.

The Kerry-Bond approach has always been cost-effective—about five times cheaper than the administration's approach. CBO estimated that providing this assistance to small businesses would cost \$860 million. The final compromise, based on CBO's estimates, is down from \$860 million to \$300 million.

This is a good compromise. It will help small businesses in every State. It is a reasonable approach that maximizes existing resources and private sector help. I strongly and respectfully urge my colleagues to let this legislation pass. Small businesses in your State will thank you.

I ask that a list of supporters of S. 1499 be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

S. 1499 Supporters: Airport Ground Transportation Association; American Bus Asso-

ciation; American Subcontractors Association; Associated General Contractors of America; Association of Women's Business Centers; CDC Small Business Finance; Chicago Association of Neighborhood Development Organizations; Citizens Financial Group, RI; Clovis Community Bank, CA; Coastal Enterprises, ME; County of San Diego; Delaware Community Reinvestment Act Council; Fairness in Rural Lending; Florida Atlantic University Small Business Development Center; Helicopter Association; HUBZone Contractors National Council; National Association of Government Guaranteed Lenders; National Community Reinvestment Coalition; National League of Cities; National Limousine Association; National Restaurant Association; National Small Business United; National Tour Association; New Jersey Citizen Action; Rural Housing Institute; Rural Opportunities; Self Help Credit Union; Small Business Legislative Council; U.S. Conference of Mayors; United Motorcoach Association; United States Air Tour Association; United States Chamber of Commerce; United States Tour Operator Association; Women's Business Development Center.●

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to vote in favor of S. 1499, the American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act. I thank my colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KERRY, for introducing the bill, and I am pleased to be its principal cosponsor. Since S. 1499 was introduced on October 4, 2001, 62 of our Senate colleagues have joined us as cosponsors.

The measure before the Senate today is a comprehensive managers' substitute amendment to S. 1499, which incorporates significant changes that have been agreed to following lengthy negotiations with the staffs from the White House and the Office of Management and Budget, OMB. In particular, I thank Andy Card, the President's Chief of Staff, Dr. Lawrence Lindsey, Director of the National Economic Advisors, and Steve McMillin, Assistant Director at OMB, for their personal involvement in the negotiations.

The managers' substitute amendment modifies S. 1499 to recognize changes in the disaster relief and credit programs at the Small Business Administration, SBA, that were enacted on January 10, 2002, in section 203 of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorists Attacks on the United States, P.L. 107-117 Emergency Disaster Supplemental.

Enactment of S. 1499, as amended, will insure that valuable credit and management assistance will flow to small businesses that were harmed by the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centers and the Pentagon. It is my understanding the House of Representatives is prepared to act quickly on the bill soon after the 2-week recess, so that it can be sent to President Bush for his signature in the near future. Fast action by Congress is critical. Small businesses from across the United States are continuing to

struggle under the dual pressures from the economy and the aftermath of the terrorist attacks.

As the ranking member of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, I have received pleas for help from small business in Missouri and across the nation: small restaurants that have lost much of their business due to the fall off in business travel; local flight schools that have been grounded as a result of the recent terrorist attacks; and Main Street retailers who are struggling to survive. The American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act contains sound initiatives to help our nation's small businesses and their employees. We in Congress must act and act soon to help our Nation's small businesses.

In response to the urgent calls for strong and effective Federal Government action to reverse the decline in the economy and stimulate a business rebound, last October I introduced the Small Business Leads to Economic Recovery Act of 2001, S. 1493, which was designed to provide effective economic stimulus in three distinct but complementary ways: increasing access to capital for the nation's small enterprises; providing tax relief and investment incentives for our small firms and the self-employed; and directing one of the Nation's largest consumers—the Federal Government—to shop with small business in America.

Historically, when our economy slows or turns into a recession, the strength of the small business sector helps to right our economic ship, with small businesses leading the Nation to economic recovery. Small businesses employ over one-half of the U.S. workforce and create 75 percent of the net new jobs. Clearly, we cannot afford to ignore America's small businesses as we consider measures to stimulate our economy.

S. 1499 goes to the heart of a major problem confronting thousands of small businesses today by taking on access to capital barriers. This bill is a bipartisan collaboration between Senator KERRY, and me and our staffs of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. We have worked together to devise one-time modifications to the SBA Disaster Relief, 7(a) and 504 Loan Programs because the traditional approach to disaster relief will not address the critical needs of thousands of small businesses located at or around the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and in strategic locations throughout the United States.

In New York City, it could be a year and more before many of the small businesses destroyed or shut down by the terrorist attacks can reopen their doors for business. Small firms near the Pentagon, such as those at the Reagan National Airport or Crystal City, VA, are also shut down or struggling. And there are small businesses

throughout the United States that were shut down for national security concerns and continue to struggle to regain lost customers.

Small enterprises located in the Presidentially declared disaster areas surrounding the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are not the only businesses experiencing extreme hardship as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11. Nationwide, thousands of small businesses are unable to conduct business or are operating at a bare-minimum level. Tens of thousands of jobs are at risk of being lost as small businesses weather the fall out from the September 11 attacks.

Regular small business disaster loans fall short of providing effective disaster relief to help these small businesses. The Emergency Disaster Supplemental included a provision from S. 1499 as introduced that allows small businesses to defer for up to 2 years repayment of principal and interest on their SBA disaster relief loans. Interest that would otherwise accrue during the deferment period would be forgiven. The thrust of this essential ingredient is to allow the small businesses to get back on their feet without jeopardizing their credit or driving them into bankruptcy. The managers' substitute amendment restates this key provision.

The managers' substitute amendment also retains the provision permitting small businesses located in the Presidentially declared disaster areas and those small businesses directly affected by the terrorist attack to refinance existing business debt. Repayment of principal shall be deferred for disaster loans to refinance existing business debt, however, interest would accrue during the deferment period.

S. 1499 would provide a special financial tool to assist small businesses as they deal with these significant business disruption. Small businesses in need of working capital would be able to obtain SBA-guaranteed "Emergency Relief Loans" from their banks to help them during this period. Fees normally paid by the borrower to the SBA would be eliminated, and the SBA would guarantee 85 percent of the loan. A key feature of the bill is the authorization for banks to defer repayment of principal for up to one year. This section would remain in effect for 9 months after the date of enactment of the act.

My colleagues and I have heard from thousands of small businesses since the terrorist attacks that small businesses are experiencing significant hardship. The downturn in business activity, however, was clearly underway prior to September 11. The downturn was further exacerbated by the terrorist attacks.

S. 1499 would provide for changes in the SBA 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program and the 504 Certified Development Company Loan Program to

stimulate lending to small businesses that are most likely to grow and add new employees. The managers' substitute amendment incorporates the provision from the emergency supplemental that reduces the annual fee paid by lenders from 50 basis points, 0.50 percent, to 25 basis points, 0.25 percent. In addition, the up front origination fee paid by small business borrowers would be reduced. These enhancements to the SBA's 7(a) program, and comparable reductions in 504 loan program fees, are to continue through September 30, 2004. They are designed to make the programs operate more effectively and efficiently during the period when the economy is weak and banks have tightened their underwriting requirements for small business loans.

Specifically, when the economy is slowing, it is normal for banks to raise the bar for obtaining commercial loans. However, making it harder for small businesses to survive is the wrong reaction to a slowing economy. By making these adjustments to the 7(a) and 504 loans to make them more affordable to borrowers and lenders, we will be working against history's rules governing a slowing economy, thereby adding a stimulus for small businesses. Essentially, we will be providing a counter-cyclical action in the face of a slow economy with the express purpose of accelerating the recovery.

The SBA has a very effective infrastructure for providing management assistance to small businesses located nationwide. The Small Business Development Center, SBDC, SCORE, Women's Business Center and Microloan programs provide much needed counseling to small businesses that are struggling or facing problems in their start-up phase. With the U.S. economy under unusual stress, many segments of the small business community are today unable to cope with daily management issues.

S. 1499 would authorize expansions in these programs so that the SBDCs, the SCORE chapters and the Women's Business Centers are positioned to address the needs of a large influx of small businesses looking for help. Our bill would create special authorization for each program to provide assistance tailored to the needs of small businesses following the September 11 terrorist attacks. In addition, the bill would increase the authorization levels by the following amounts: SBDC program, \$25 million, SCORE \$2 million, Women's Business Centers \$2 million, and Microloan technical assistance, \$5 million.

For small businesses that are doing business with the Federal Government section 9 of the managers' substitute amendment to S. 1499 would authorize a fund of \$50 million to compensate small businesses when Federal action as the result of the terrorist attacks, has caused the costs to increase for small businesses to meet the terms of their contracts. The fund would be ad-

ministered by the Department of the Treasury. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy would establish guidelines for administering the program, and the contracting agencies would consult with the SBA when determining whether an award should be made.

The American Small Businesses Emergency Relief and Recovery Act is important legislation that is needed to help the many struggling small businesses. Swift passage will be very helpful to the long-term survival of many of American's small businesses, and I urge each of my colleagues to vote in favor of the bill. •

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1499), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER AND MUSEUM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Indian Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1321 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1321) to authorize the construction of a Native American Cultural Center and Museum in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3077

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, Senator NICKLES has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], for Mr. NICKLES, for himself and Mr. INHOFE, proposes an amendment numbered 3077.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. OKLAHOMA NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER AND MUSEUM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In order to promote better understanding between Indian and non-Indian citizens of the United States, and in light of the Federal Government's continuing trust responsibilities to Indian tribes, it is appropriate, desirable, and a proper function of the Federal Government to provide grants for the development of a museum designated to display the heritage and culture of Indian tribes.

(2) In recognition of the unique status and history of Indian tribes in the State of Okla-

homa and the role of the Federal Government in such history, it is appropriate and proper for the museum referred to in paragraph (1) to be located in the State of Oklahoma.

(b) GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall offer to award financial assistance equaling not more than \$33,000,000 and technical assistance to the Authority to be used for the development and construction of a Native American Cultural Center and Museum in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(2) AGREEMENT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (1), the appropriate official of the Authority shall—

(A) enter into a grant agreement with the Director which shall specify the duties of the Authority under this section, including provisions for continual maintenance of the Center by the Authority without the use of Federal funds; and

(B) demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Director, that the Authority has raised, or has commitments from private persons or State or local government agencies for, an amount that is equal to not less than 66 percent of the cost to the Authority of the activities to be carried out under the grant.

(3) LIMITATION.—The amount of any grant awarded under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 33 percent of the cost of the activities to be funded under the grant.

(4) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION.—When calculating the cost share of the Authority under this Act, the Director shall reduce such cost share obligation by the fair market value of the approximately 300 acres of land donated by Oklahoma City for the Center, if such land is used for the Center.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act:

(1) AUTHORITY.—The term "Authority" means the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority of Oklahoma, and agency of the State of Oklahoma.

(2) CENTER.—The term "Center" means the Native American Cultural Center and Museum authorized pursuant to this section.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to grant assistance under subsection (b)(1), \$8,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3077) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1321), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 333, H. Con. Res. 339.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: